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**RUBBER
STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NO LONGER SUSPICIOUS

Armstrong Smith is Out
Of Danger.

THE QUESTION OF FREIGHT

Board May Prohibit Certain Oriental
Imports--No Island Ves-
sels to Leave Honolulu.

Widespread interest was manifested yesterday in regard to the announce-
ment that Armstrong Smith was a pos-
sible plague suspect. Despite the care
with which the official announcement
was made by Dr. Hoffmann, the news
proved a shock to the community and
especially to Mr. Smith's large circle
of friends.

Yesterday afternoon when the of-
ficial statement went forth that Arm-
strong Smith was no longer considered a
suspect case, the revulsion of feel-
ing was strong. The uneasiness which
prevailed underwent a change, and
members of the Board expressed their
undisguised pleasure that Mr. Smith
was out of danger.

Late last night Dr. Hoffmann made
the statement that Mr. Smith was not a
suspect case at any time, but that he
had a fever accompanying his attack
of bronchitis, together with a sensi-
tiveness in the femoral region, which
caused Dr. Hoffmann to take the wisest
course and place him under the usual
treatment for suspect cases. "The ser-
um did not do Mr. Smith any harm,
and under the circumstances may have
done him some good," said Dr. Hoff-
mann. "Mr. Smith has no fever at
present and is improving rapidly."

All the patients in the pest hospital
are convalescing and none can be said
to be in any danger from a relapse.
Hartmann's reserve strength is doing
wonders for him.

No suspect cases or deaths by plague
were recorded yesterday. The sick
Chinese baby in Magoonville is in
about the same condition as when first
visited by the health physician, and
the house is under a quarantine guard.

Board of Health Meeting.

Yesterday's session of the Board was
attended by Minister Cooper, who oc-
cupied the chair in the absence of
President Wood, and Messrs. George
W. Smith, F. M. Hatch and F. J. Low-
rey.

Minister Cooper called the attention
of the Board to the fact that he was
acting as president in the absence of
Dr. Wood, and asked the Board to ap-
prove his temporary appointment. Up-
on motion of Mr. Lowrey, seconded
by Mr. Smith, the Board approved the
temporary appointment by a unani-
mous vote.

The minutes of the previous meet-
ing were read, and upon some minor
amendments were approved.

Dr. Hoffmann entered at this stage
of the proceedings and after consulta-
tion with Minister Cooper, the latter
announced officially that Armstrong
Smith was not to be considered any
longer as a suspect case of plague;
and, inasmuch as every precaution had
been taken by the patient the instant
he felt he was becoming ill, Dr. Hoff-
mann was of the opinion that Arm-
strong Smith was entirely out of dan-
ger.

The announcement called forth ex-
pressions of relief from the members
of the Board, one of them stating that
the news had lifted a tremendous load
from their minds.

Other Island Vessels.

Mr. Hatch suggested to the Board
that until word was received from
President Wood, either in person or
by messenger as to health conditions
on the island of Maui, all island
steamers should be held in the harbor.
Mr. Lowrey concurred in Mr. Hatch's
suggestion. Mr. Hatch then moved
that no vessels be allowed to leave the
port of Honolulu for island ports un-
til further notice. The motion was
seconded by Mr. Lowrey, and carried
unanimously.

Mr. Lowrey moved that the motion
be amended by excepting Oahu ports,
as they depend entirely upon Honolu-
lu for their supplies. It was moved
that the ports of Oahu be excepted.
Carried.

A request from Hackfeld & Co. was
received asking permission to bring
the steamer Nihau to the wharf to
load heavy lumber. As the Board had
already acted adversely upon similar
requests, the application was denied.
This will compel the steamer to hoist
the lumber from the water.

Mr. Bolte, of Grinbaum & Co., re-
quested permission to ship two cases
of matches to the other side of the Is-
land, stating that the people were en-
tirely without lucifers at Heia and
other points. No action taken until
further information is obtained as to
the present storage place of the matches.

Mr. Hatch brought up the question
of waste water from the relief camps
on Punchbowl and also on Vineyard
street. They requested the use of the
excavators to pump out their cesspools,
which filled up each day. Mr. Rey-
nolds explained that the Japanese in-
mates of the camps were constantly
bathing, so that a stream of water was
continually running into the cesspools;
the excavator could not begin to keep
the cesspools emptied under such con-

ditions, and he suggested that it would
be better to pipe the waste water to
the harbor at the end of Punchbowl
street. The proposition had been made
to run the waste water into the swamps
below the Punchbowl camp, but per-
mission had been refused. Mr. Hatch
moved the matter be referred to the
Minister of the Interior, as follows:

Whereas, it has been reported to the
Board of Health that the odorless ex-
cavators are unable to keep the cess-
pools at the relief camps on Punch-
bowl street and Vineyard street clear;
Resolved, That the Minister of the
Interior be requested to supply drain
pipe for said camps, of sufficient capac-
ity to lead off the water used for bath-
ing at said camps, to the harbor from
the Punchbowl street camp, and to the
Nuuanu stream from the Vineyard
street camp. Carried.

Question of Medicinal Wines.

Messrs. Schaefer & Co. asked for a
ruling of the Board on medicinal
wines, stating they wished to make a
shipment of that class of liquor to
Kauai, where it was greatly needed.
The Board's former ruling dealt with
alcoholic liquors, and it was thought
the wines mentioned should be classed
as permitted freight. It was moved by
Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Hatch,
that wines of European and American
vintage be added to the list of per-
mitted goods without respect to their de-
gree of alcoholic strength. Carried.

President Dole, who was present,
spoke of the plumbing regulations
which had been passed upon by the
Board, and called the attention of the
latter to a plumbing bill introduced in
the Senate and referred to the House
which had become pigeonholed. He
stated he had had conversations with
Messrs. Emmelhuth and Nott in regard
to the bill and both gentlemen ex-
pressed themselves as satisfied with it,
that it was a good bill, which also
required plumbers to be licensed. "If
you cannot make this bill a regulation
of the Health Department," said he,
"the Board could recommend it to the
Legislature."

Chinese Vice Consul Goo Kim asked
for information relative to the inmates
of Camp A at the Kalihi detention
camp. These people had been there
since January 30th, the time they took
their disinfecting bath. No action was
taken, the Board desiring to be in-
formed by the superintendent of the
camp as to the quarantine periods of
the different stations.

A suggestion was made that Kalihi
camp be made a relief camp after all
quarantines have expired. It is pos-
sible that this course may be pursued.

Applications for Quarantine.

Applications from thirty-one persons
for leave to go into quarantine, in or-
der to leave for other island ports af-
ter the completion of the required quar-
antine, were received and discussed by
the Board. Mr. Cooper said he had
given permission for Messrs. Hyman,
Kaiser and Walker to go into quaran-
tine at Sumner Island yesterday.

He also suggested that a portion of
the drillshed quarters be cleaned and
made ready for white people who de-
sire to go into special quarantine pre-
vious to departure for other ports. The
people could provide their own cots
and necessities; a restaurant was al-
ready established in the old barracks
building, and everything would be
very handy for them. A fence could
be erected so as to completely segre-
gate them from others now using the
drillshed grounds. A report upon this
suggestion will be made by Minister
Cooper today.

Mr. Lowrey and Mr. Smith reported
they had made an inspection of the
fence around Block 19, but did not ap-
prove of the manner in which the cor-
rugated iron strips had been nailed to
the inside of the board fence. In their
opinion it was possible for a rat to
make its way over the top of it. There
were also five buildings near Fowler's
yard which had been condemned some
time ago by the Board to be destroyed
by fire, but as yet no instructions had
been given the Fire Department to
burn them. They suggested an order
be given to that effect.

About Oriental Goods.

Minister Cooper referred to importa-
tions of Oriental goods, especially of
eggs packed in soil, or charcoal dust.
The Surgeon General of the United
States Marine Hospital Service had
given orders to the surgeons of that
service to destroy such goods where-
ver they found them. President Dole
said he was satisfied that if those food-
stuffs were shut off from importation,
the Chinese and Japanese could put
them up here just as well, and it would
in fact be the commencement of a new
industry.

Mr. Smith showed the Board an in-
voice from a shipping firm of Yokohama
to Alexander & Baldwin of this city
for 1,284 packages of goods which
were on the steamer Strathgyle. This
vessel left Yokohama for San Diego
via Honolulu on January 30th, and is
expected by the consignees any day.
Messrs. Alexander & Baldwin asked
that the Board prevent the landing of
the goods in Honolulu, and also to
order the ship to proceed immediately
to San Diego. The consignees stated
they had cabled the shippers via San
Francisco not to send the freight on,
but they replied that they had already
contracted to send it and therefore
could not comply with the cancella-
tion.

Mr. Hatch moved that the subject of
importations from infected countries
be referred to a special committee of
the Board. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the ques-
tion of the landing of Chinese and
Japanese provisions, or provisions
from any country where plague ex-
ists, be referred to a special committee
on the request of Alexander & Bal-
dwin that these goods be not land-
ed. Carried.

Messrs. F. M. Hatch and F. J. Low-
rey were appointed as the special com-
mittee by Minister Cooper.

LUDLOW ON CUBA

Problems Before the
Government.

QUESTIONS OF SUFFRAGE

Danger of Letting Every Man Vote
Pointed Out by the Governor
of Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Brigadier Gen-
eral William Ludlow, who is now in
command of the Department of the City
of Havana, has acquired during a resi-
dence in Cuba, which commenced with
the opening gun of the war against
Spain, a year ago last June, an intimate
and intelligent knowledge of the polit-
ical conditions prevailing here. It is
likely that his department will, within
a few months, be extended to include
the provincial area as well, and there
seems little doubt that General Lud-
low's services will be retained for this
wider field of usefulness by the admin-
istration. General Wood has expressed
himself as having a very high opinion
of General Ludlow's ability and tech-
nical knowledge, and has also expressed
great satisfaction with the results
accomplished in the city of Havana,
under General Ludlow's direction.
When asked as to his views on the all-
absorbing question of the Cuban fran-
chise in the approaching election, Gen-
eral Ludlow said:

"In replying to questions of that
character, affecting matters of import,
which are naturally under serious con-
sideration by all concerned, what I say
must be taken as merely representing
my own views, as derived from per-
sonal experience, and in no manner are
they to be regarded as possessing any
official character or authority. They
are simply my private opinions."
"But," continued the general, "I cer-
tainly think the limitations of suffrage
should be drawn to exclude illiteracy.
The reasons for this seem manifold
and conclusive, whether from the his-
torical, the political or the economic
standpoint. Historically, we have an
opportunity of observing the conditions
existing in neighboring islands, where
the illiterate multitudes drive the des-
tinies of the country along what are
apparently retrogressive routes."

Menace of Universal Suffrage.

"With universal suffrage in the Is-
land or Cuba at this time I should con-
sider its future as a self-governing
community gravely compromised."

"The percentage of illiteracy can be
determined only after the data of the
recent census becomes available. It is
currently estimated at 75 to 80 per cent,
by no means an incredible figure, as
from recent data, the peninsula of
Spain itself, comprising 18,000,000
souls, contains 6,000,000 who do not
read and write. The Spaniards never
encouraged or furthered popular edu-
cation in Cuba, giving it a merely nom-
inal recognition, a course which can
be explained by their seeming indiffer-
ence to the matter at home, and partly,
perhaps, for the same reason that be-
fore the war the southern planters dis-
courage the education of the blacks
as tending to make them more for-
midable."

"The methods of administration of
the government of a country are the
exponent of its advance in civilization.
There can be no question that the vital
interests of Cuba depend upon the
intelligence, the orderliness, the capac-
ity and the integrity of those
charged with the responsibility."

"In my judgment, it would be a bit-
ter tragedy of independence and a pro-
found wrong to Cuba were its destinies
to be now intrusted to its less infor-
med and from the immediate view of in-
telligent citizenship, the hopeless class
of its population. I have not the least
doubt that the majority of those sin-
cerely interested in the present and
future prosperity of the people would
concur in this view. The opposing view
is likely to be held by the huge major-
ity, whom this decision would exclude
from suffrage, and by those who desire
to control the tremendous power of the
ignorant vote to further their own ends
—individual or political."

Restrictive Qualifications.

"I should say, then, that those only
should have the right to vote and thus
indirectly control the conduct and fu-
ture of the island, who are able to read
a book or to receive and send commu-
nications in writing."

"A modification of the rigor of this
rule might be made. First, as a sub-
stitute for literacy, it might be held
that a man who has legitimately ac-
quired and owns \$500 or \$1,000 worth
of property could vote, and a fresh
election be made of those who were
suffrage and actively a part of the
fighting force of the Cuban army dur-
ing the late war. I should consider
these limitations essential, both for
persons previously stated and also
because, since, from my point of view
education is the first requisite, every
stimulus and pressure should be ap-
plied to induce all inhabitants of the

island to acquire at least the educa-
tion of the primary school. The people
are extremely apt, and the acquisition
of that amount of literacy would cost
them little trouble if they gave it time
and attention."

"In this department it has been in-
timated, for example, to the Rural
Guards that it would be well for them
to learn to read and write, both as a
preliminary to advancement in their
own service and as having a possible
bearing upon their future status. I am
informed that as a matter of fact they
are busily studying their primers and
rapidly acquiring at least a primitive
comprehension of letters."

Estimate of Population.

"The population of Cuba is current-
ly estimated at from 1,250,000 to 1,500,-
000, but this is little more than guess-
ing until the results of the census are
known, the last census being consid-
ered defective, and the subsequent data
as to deaths and immigration not
being matter of record. Possibly the
census may show 1,500,000 people; in
other words, a state larger than Penn-
sylvania with little more than the popu-
lation of Philadelphia, while capable
of supporting a population of 10,000,-
000 or 15,000,000."

"Do you think a majority of the Cu-
bans are in favor of the annexation of
the island to the United States?" Gen-
eral Ludlow was asked.
"Very few of the inhabitants of the
island declare themselves in favor of
annexation to the United States," re-
plied the general. "How many are in
favor of it would be purely surmise.
Any proposition to this end, if pre-
sented at this time, would, in my judg-
ment, be overwhelmingly voted down,
whether the franchise be general or
limited, as above indicated."

"The most important immediate
question before the responsible Ameri-
can administration at this time, as
may be inferred from what has been
said previously, is that of education,
inasmuch as the entire future of the
island depends upon the proper train-
ing and enlightenment of the children
of today, thus assuming a continuance
of the maintenance of order and re-
spect for authority, which has now
passed beyond the stage of uncertain-
ty."

Question of Self-Government.

"The next important question is the
organization of self-government in the
island—this to begin at once, and at
the foundations, and be confined for
the present to the organization of town
governments, based upon the voting
population."

"The sole method of instructing the
people in administrative matters of
this kind is to intrust to them the ac-
tual task and responsibility of doing it.
Theoretical instruction is beyond pos-
sibility and experience must be the
teacher, requiring a given community
to profit by its own mistakes by let-
ting it bear the consequences. If, for
example, a dishonest city treasurer be
chosen and the safe be emptied, let the
other officials go without their salaries
and the people suffer a certain measure
of deprivation in order to realize their
independent responsibilities and ac-
quire the conviction that they must se-
lect honest officials, other considera-
tions, personal or political, being made
subordinate."

"I have no doubt that if these prin-
ciples of administration, of education,
and of the gradual building up of the
sense of responsibility in the use and
enjoyment of the suffrage be pursued
persistently and without wavering or
variation, the people of Cuba will
rapidly acquire the art of self-govern-
ment and be able to manage their own
affairs as independently of exterior
control or guidance as are the states of
the Union, which are legally and polit-
ically held to be free and independent
sovereignties."

Experience All That is Needed.

"I believe this because the people
have an unusual measure of intelli-
gence with a natural respect for author-
ity, notwithstanding that they lack the
usage of self-government and need to
acquire the habit of adhesion to general
principles of action, not permitting
subordinate issues to imperil the main
one, upon which must depend the per-
sistence and success of the adherence
to a given political line of conduct."

"I see no reason to believe that the
island of Cuba should not in course of
time have as orderly, as responsible, as
law-abiding and as serious a govern-
ment as any other country, whether of
her own accord as a member of the
American Union, or independently
thereof, should such conclusion be
reached by the concurrence of those
concerned."

"I do believe, however, that this con-
dition cannot be reached immediately
or in the immediate future. The per-
centage of illiteracy should at least be
reversed, and time is needed to habi-
tuate those who enjoy the suffrage to
the instinctive guidance and regulation
of individual self-control and respect
for continuity of administration."

A Narrow Escape.

Yesterday while Captain Robert
Parker was walking along King street
on the mauka side, where the Austin
property is being demolished, an old
awning in front of one of the build-
ings fell directly over where the offi-
cer was walking. It was supported by
wires which kept it from falling to the
sidewalk, or the police captain would
have been badly hurt. The men who
were working on the building were
removing the iron roof, and the jar-
ring of the shock in the efforts to get
the roof off made the awning fall.
Captain Parker immediately rushed
down the workmen and placing the
foreman under arrest charged him at
the police station, with being a com-
mon nuisance. The case will be heard
in the Police Court this morning.

PLAGUE ON MAUI

Four Deaths Have Been
Reported.

ONE CHINAMAN SUSPECTED

Steamer Kauai Brought the News--
Dr. Wood Investigating--Mr.
Hons' Interviewed.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Bubonic plague has reached the Is-
land of Maui. The news of the outbreak
at Kahului was brought to Honolulu
at noon Saturday by the steamer Kau-
ai, and although the Board of Health
was apprised of the alarming fact in
the afternoon, it was thought best to
restrain from making it public.

A cigar box containing a securely
sealed culture tube in which reposed
the inguinal glands of a Chinese who
is now under suspicion at Ka-
hului, came by mail to the Board,
and upon the delivery of the important
package at the Health Department
Saturday evening, a microscopical ex-
amination of the contents of the glands
was immediately made by Dr. Hoff-
mann. The first slide showed the
presence of plague bacilli in large num-
bers, and an official announcement to
that effect was made.

President Wood accompanied by Dr.
Garvin left Honolulu for Kahului on
the steamer Kauai Saturday night,
probably arriving there early yesterday
morning. A thorough investigation of
the causes of sickness and the deaths
will be had, and an effort made to trace
the infection.

The Cases in Point.

So far as can be ascertained, four
persons in all have died under suspi-
cious circumstances at Kahului. Two
were Japanese and the others, Chi-
nese. When the Kauai left the island
for Honolulu one Chinese suspect had
been isolated and the places in which
he had lived or visited were burned.

Dr. Armitage attended all the pa-
tients, and although they died very
quickly after becoming ill, he did not
consult Dr. Weddick, the Government
physician at Kahului, until the Chinese
suspect was brought to notice. When
the development of the femoral gland
in the latter case was observed, it was
after the man had walked from Ka-
hului to Wailuku, from Dr. Armitage's
office. From Wailuku the Chinaman
went to a cottage in a rice field on the
Waiehe side of the Wailuku mill, where
he spent the night. After his discovery
the physicians agreed that he was a
suspect and the cottage was burned.

This was on Friday last.
Kahului was immediately put under
quarantine and the Chinaman was
placed in an old shooting booth, which
has temporarily been termed the pest
house. A better place has been select-
ed in the sand hills back of Kahului,
where a permanent pest hospital will
be erected.

Steamers to Kihai.

The steamer Centennial with 2,000
tons of freight, mostly provisions ar-
rived at Kahului on Friday, January
9th. The authorities prevented the
ship from having any communication
with the shore and will send her to
Kihai to discharge.

All steamers will now go to Kihai,
and that will be made the supply point
for that portion of the island. The
wharf there is fully equipped with steam
hoisting apparatus and derricks, and
the Hawaiian Commercial Company's
railroad extends to within three miles
of the Kihai wharf. The road bed is
all graded between the track and the
wharf, so the rails can be laid there
within a few days and the landing will
then be connected with the plantations
on the other side of the island, name-
ly, Wailuku, Hawaiian Commercial,
Paia and Haiku. The Hawaiian Com-
mercial track touches the Kahului
railroad at points outside of Kahului
and connection can be had between Ki-
hei and the points named without go-
ing to Kahului.

The sugar from the plantations nam-
ed will doubtless be shipped by way
of Kihai for the present. The arrival
of the Centennial was timely, as she
has several tons of rice aboard; and if
communication between Maui and other
islands is completely broken off the
food supply is not likely to run short
for the present.

Maui Citizens Act.

On Saturday, February 10th, the citi-
zens of Maui, held a meeting at Ka-
hului, promptly passed resolutions in
regard to the fatal cases and delegated
Mr. George Hons to go at once to Ho-
nolulu on the steamer Lehua, chartered
for the purpose. The steamer arrived
in the harbor yesterday morning
and the following letter was sent
ashore to the Board of Health:

TWO MORE SUSPECTS

Chinese Baby is Sick at Magoonville.

HAWAIIAN DIES SUDDENLY

May be a Plague Victim--Board of Health Session--Hospital Patients Improving.

(From Monday's Daily)

SUSPECTS YESTERDAY.

Ah Choy, male Chinese baby, aged 2 years. Lies ill in residence at Magoonville, at the end of Queen street. Is suspicious, but will not be removed until further developments.

Aluli, male Hawaiian, aged 35 years, died yesterday at Kaili district. When reported by Sub-Inspector C. Hagen to the Board of Health the man was alive, but expired shortly after the message was sent in. Dr. Jobe, upon arrival, had the body removed to the morgue. Cultures were made from the contents of the glands, and the body was cremated. No official announcement of the cause of death has yet been made.

Since Saturday there have been three suspicious cases, two of which were deaths. A Hawaiian boy from Kaili was removed to the morgue on Saturday morning for postmortem. A microscopic examination of the slides did not disclose any bacilli; but it was considered wise to cremate the body, as the death was attributed to pneumonia.

The Hawaiian named Aluli, who died yesterday at Kaili district, was also examined at the morgue and cultures were made from the contents of the glands usually infected. The body was sent to the crematory.

In the case of the Chinese baby the physicians have merely classed it as suspicious and have not yet decided to remove the little one to the pest hospital. The femoral glands are apparently swollen, but nothing definite had developed in the case up to a late hour last night, to make any change in the classification.

At the pest hospital the patients are progressing favorably, and great hopes are expressed by the medical superintendent that they will soon be entirely out of danger. Mr. Hartmann keeps perfect control of his faculties and is cheerful at all times. No change for the worse has occurred in his case since his reception at the hospital.

Koali, the Hawaiian, who was removed last week from the kerosene warehouse camp to the pest hospital, is still very weak, and the physicians are not willing to make any specific statement as to the character of his disease, until further outward signs become apparent. Although there are more than two hundred persons held at the detention camp awaiting a decision in Koali's case, yet it will be necessary to hold them until the physicians can state definitely whether or not he has plague. For the present he is termed a suspect.

Board of Health Session.

Saturday's session of the Board of Health was attended by President Wood, Dr. Day, George W. Smith and F. J. Lowrey.

Little business was transacted, the afternoon being consumed in discussing several communications from the Government, and reading the minutes of previous sessions. At 4 p. m. the Board visited the corner premises at Emma and Beretania streets, but arrived at no conclusion as to their disposition.

President Wood read the report of Dr. Howard in regard to complaint of Goo Kim, Chinese Vice Consul, regarding the treatment of Chinese women at the Kaili detention camp. The doctor stated that at no time were the women exposed in presence of guards. The routine upon their entry to the camp had required them to strip and bathe in order to be examined by the physician.

Protests of the Japanese and Chinese Consuls against the reported proposition of the Board to burn personal effects with the merchandise stored in Aala warehouse, were read to the Board, having been referred to that body by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They protested against the proposed 66 2-3 per cent valuation as their people had not understood that personal effects were to be treated in the same class with merchandise. They also requested that the destruction be delayed until after the owners are released from quarantine. Mr. Smith moved that the President be authorized to reply through the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Board recommended the proposition with the understanding that 50 per cent of those who had property in Aala warehouse had signified their willingness to accept a settlement on such basis and that the proposition of the Board to pay 66 2-3 per cent on the value of the property was not intended to apply to personal effects. Carried.

A petition was read from several rice planters for permission to ship alum leather to the rice plantations represented by the petitioners. The leather was used for polishing rice and

was necessary. On motion of Mr. Smith the petition was granted.

A communication was received from the Finance Office in regard to the protest of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee against the storing of Oriental goods in the fishmarket. The Minister of Finance stated that the goods on which duties are unpaid are now in the Government bonded warehouses, the remaining goods belong to private parties.

President Wood stated that some way of dealing with these goods should be adopted as a great quantity of it was perishable, and is rapidly spoiling. The report of Mr. Crawley on the ditch near Faller wash houses accompanied by maps and recommendations for proposed improvements to put the place in good sanitary condition, was submitted by Mr. Smith. Mr. Lowrey moved that the recommendations be approved and the proposition be referred to the Minister of the Interior for execution. Carried.

The Board then adjourned in a body to visit the premises at the corner of Emma and Beretania streets.

The Lehua Helped.

It seems that the Lehua comes in for a greater share of glory in saving the Mokoli than has been accorded her. The Kauai had tried for several hours to get the Mokoli off the reef, but was unsuccessful. She had three lines on the stranded vessel. Then the Lehua came up and ran a line to the Mokoli. One of the Kauai's lines got foul of a rock and when both vessels tugged they were pulling against each other. The lashing off the rope that was fouled cut and almost immediately the Mokoli came off her resting place into deep water.

PLAGUE ON MAUI.

(Continued from Page 1)

prompt attention to the same and an immediate reply.

"Mr. George Hons was unanimously chosen to go to Honolulu and present the resolutions to you. The S. S. Lehua is at our disposal and will be ready to bring whoever you may send here. Yours very truly, D. C. LINDSAY, Secretary."

The Resolutions.

Whereas there have been five fatal cases of fever in the Kahului district that our physicians are in doubt as to whether it is pernicious malaria or bubonic plague, and there is still a more suspicious case on hand now.

Resolved that the S. S. Lehua be dispatched to Honolulu with request to the Board of Health there that one or more physicians who are conversant with bubonic plague and properly equipped to determine the nature of the case be dispatched immediately for Kahului.

D. C. LINDSAY, Secretary.

Tracing the Infection.

It is stated that the introduction of plague into Kahului was believed to be through the medium of Oriental freight which was shipped there from Honolulu nearly two months ago and left unopened until just before the Chinese New Year, the goods being mostly for the celebration of that festival. It is said the Claudine carried this freight.

Following out this theory, it is believed that the sudden deaths of the three sailors of the Claudine, two of them on the boat and one in this city, were due, in all probability, to plague. The third Claudine sailor was brought to the police station and a postmortem examination held. The man had suffered from a slight fever the day before his death and had gone into one of the valleys to obtain eucalyptus leaves for use as medicine. During the night he was attacked by a fearful headache and arose at 5 o'clock in the morning; at 7 o'clock he again took to his bed, the headache still raging, accompanied by fever, and shortly after expired. The postmortem developed only one feature which might have caused his death; two small globular lumps were found in the brain. Suspicion was afterward directed to the suddenness of all three deaths, which were, at the time, popularly attributed to kahunalaim.

President Wood is expected back from Kahului today and will probably be able to throw light on the matter.

George Hons' Statement.

An Advertiser reporter waited upon Mr. George Hons yesterday morning and learned the following regarding the situation and sickness on the island of Maui.

"During this month," said Mr. Hons, "there have been four sudden deaths amongst the Asiatics in Kahului but until the day on which I left, no one considered them in the light of plague victims. Of course close examinations, but all four were made by the physician, but not the slightest symptom of the pestilence was observed on any one of them and Dr. Armitage considered their death was due to a pernicious form of malaria."

On Friday, however, a Chinaman developed suspicious symptoms, in the form of two swellings in the armpits, in addition to the manifestations observed in the previous patients, and shortly afterwards two more cases were reported.

"In view of the fact that none of the three physicians on Maui Drs. Armitage, Weddick and McConkey, have had practical experience with bubonic plague, a meeting of citizens was called for the purpose of discussing the situation. It was decided to dispatch a representative of the people without delay to Honolulu who after having before the Board of Health all facts in regard to the matter, and also one of the sick Chinaman should appear for the advisability of at once dispatching a physician whose duty it would be to position to diagnose the case and satisfy the Kahului authorities. The motion was thereupon carried for the dispatch to Honolulu and I was chosen as a delegate to the Board of Health."

The people of Maui are not at all excited over the affair but in view of the experience in Honolulu, they are naturally anxious to learn if their suspicions are well grounded. Whatever the case may be, the people have it will be as they immediately found out in the district in which the goods were stored, and a body of between fifty and sixty men have drawn a cordon round it.

The Lehua is confined to a row of Chinese shacks in Chinatown, Kahului, and occupied by about 250 Chinese and the others a Japanese woman and a child. One of the suspect cases is a Chinaman, has been isolated in a shooting range out on the island where a building to be used as a pest house is being erected. The completion of the man will be removed to it and the shooting range building will be burned.

The course is being put into a detention camp and every thing that can be done toward assisting the Board of Health is being carried out by the Maui people, who fully realize the terrible nature of the plague and are determined upon drastic measures to its extermination, if their surmise is correct."

Asked if the people had any idea as to how the sickness was introduced, Mr. Hons said:

About two months ago, before the Honolulu outbreak, a quantity of Chinese New Year's goods, was imported into Kahului from China by a Chinaman who runs a restaurant in conjunction with a store. These goods were not opened up until the end of last month and it is a suspicious fact that within a few days after this Asiatic celebration, the trouble became manifest. I do not wish it to be understood that this is the correct solution of the cause of our trouble but merely mention it as a possible explanation.

Maui people are unanimous in taking immediate action and I believe every man in Kahului and Wailuku has volunteered for any duty that may be assigned to him."

NEW IDEA IN PAPERS.

A Clergyman Will Show Editors How To Run a Daily Journal.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 25.—Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, to whom the Topeka Capital will be turned over for one week, beginning March 13, to run "as Christ would conduct a newspaper if he were on earth today," is confident of every success. Advance orders for extra copies of the edition and requests for advertising space are continuing to pour in. Mr. Sheldon will be in absolute control of the paper in its every department. Although he has always been opposed to writing for Sunday papers and has declared they should not be published the Sunday issue will appear as usual. In speaking of his plans he said:

"I intend to publish all the news, but I will present it in such a way as to be entertaining and interesting, without its usual accompaniment of blood-curdling details and trash, which appeal only to the passions of the readers. I will be at a disadvantage through my control of the paper, as I have never had any newspaper experience. I intend occupying my time between now and March 13 in familiarizing myself with the work, so that I shall not be totally ignorant of it. The time is undoubtedly ripe for such a paper, and it would succeed as well in Topeka as anywhere else."

TOPEKA (Kas.), Jan. 25.—The immediate and extraordinary response of the public to the announcement Monday morning of the Sheldon Christian edition of the Topeka Capital is indicated by the fact that Mr. Sheldon and the Daily Capital have been deluged with telegrams and letters from all parts of the country asking for information regarding the proposed plans for a Christian daily newspaper.

Among the dispatches received yesterday was one from New York containing an order for 10,000 of each issue during the week. Another order by telegraph asked, or 5000 lines of advertising space. The first subscription order, which came within twelve hours of the announcement of the plan in the press, was from Nebraska, for 100 copies of each issue. Sheldon said today that while he would receive no compensation for his services, it had been stipulated in the original understanding with the Capital Publishing Company that should the receipts exceed the expenses of his edition a large part of the proceeds would be devoted to missionary and philanthropic work.

AGAINST BUYING HOLLAND.

Board of Naval Construction Opposes Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Long today received from the Board on Naval Construction two reports on the Holland submarine boat. The Holland Company had offered to sell the Holland to the Government for \$165,000, to embody certain improvements in her and sell her for \$170,000 or, finally, to build two new and larger boats for \$170,000 each. Four of the members of the board united in a majority report favoring the rejection of the propositions, based on the fact that the company is now a delinquent in the case of the submarine boat Plunger, on account of which the Government has already paid \$99,716 with no likelihood of her completion in the near future. If the company makes satisfactory settlement for the Plunger, then the board will be willing to build one of the larger boats but not to purchase the Holland.

The chief constructioner submits a minority report, declaring that the majority did not give sufficient credit and encouragement to the enterprise of the company. He declares that the results obtained with the Holland were satisfactory, and, yet in view of the small cost of submarine boats the Government should accept the Holland and order two larger boats.

Rheumatism

A slight indefinite pain in the joints is the first sign of Rheumatism. When you feel this warning sign take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and the progress of the disease will be arrested. This remedy acts directly on the blood and nerves and has cured hundreds of cases of rheumatism that have been declared hopeless by physicians.

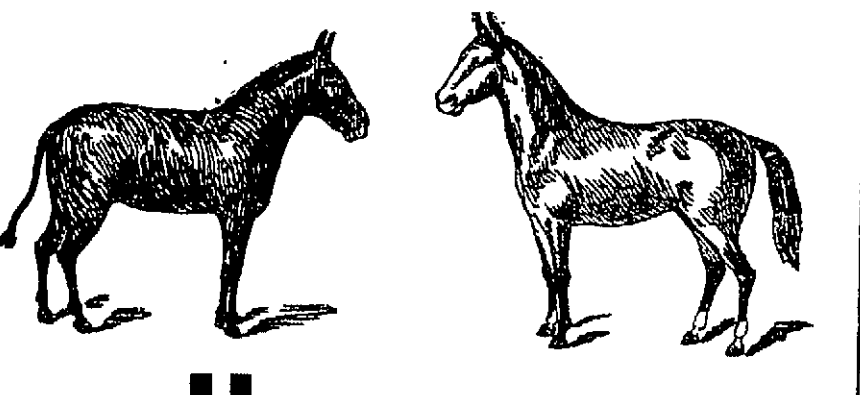
See that the full name is on every package:

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Mrs. Mary Birtan, of Barryville, Sullivan Co., N.Y. She says: "About two years ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism. I suffered acute pain and much inconvenience. Physicians were unable to check the disease, and I was directed to a similar case, which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My son bought me some of the pills and the first box did me so much good that I procured another box and these two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



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Per S. N. CASTLE

FINE CARRIAGE AND BUGGY HORSES, LIGHT AND HEAVY DRAY HORSES, can be seen at our paddocks, corner Queen and Alakea Streets.

As we have a large shipment in transit, we are offering this newly arrived stock at extremely low prices.

For further particulars call at my office, on Fort Street, Club Stables Building.

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Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.

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We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER, FINE PLATED WARE, HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS. (New Designs) HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA. (Something New.) RICH CUT GLASS, FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS, FRENCH CHINA, GERMAN CHINA, ENGLISH CHINA, FIGURES, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, JARDINIERS, LAMPS, And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

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IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swelling, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and guaranteed free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1s. 6d. sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most stubborn and dangerous cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Beware of imitations and substitutes, and are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Fwa Plantation Co., The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd, The Kohala Sugar Co., The Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The Koloa Agricultural Co., The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo., The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

TUESDAY - FEBRUARY 13, 1900.

OUR SATURDAY SERMON.

(From Saturday's Daily)

The modest clergyman who is going to show the public, through the medium of the Topeka Capital, how Christ would run a newspaper if He were on earth today, cannot be said, whatever his good intentions may be, to have cultivated a reverent spirit. As between the offenses committed against right thinking, good morals and good taste by the public journals and those committed by the clerical sensationalists of the "If Christ came to Chicago" and "If Christ went to Congress" pattern there may be a difference in degree, but not in kind. Indeed, we are not sure but that the editors who photograph the passing show of life, whether it be good or ill, do less harm to the religious community than the ministers whose colloquial familiarity with the attributes of Christ and their "fantastic tricks before high Heaven" in His name, dilute the essence and weaken the spirit of that respect for sanctity, without which religion becomes a mere ritual, or, worse, a social fad. It is well for such preachers that there is not likely to be a second coming in their day. If there were the newspapers might have to record a more unhappy fate for them than that which befel the money-changers in the temple.

That there are faults in the newspaper press which the regenerating force of Christianity might correct, we do not doubt. How the Founder of Christianity would proceed to correct them, no one—not even a Topeka pulpit—can say with any claim of knowing. Perhaps the first step would be to reform the readers whose views of what newspapers ought to be are shown in the kind they buy. But this is a question which no mortal can answer and which had better be left alone. We turn in the expectation of more profitable results to the coming labors of the Topeka clergyman who thinks he is qualified to represent the wisdom and omniscience of God in the field of Kansas journalism.

We shall expect the Topeka Capital, while the novelty of the new management is at its service, to be profitable. Advertisers will flock to it; everybody within the reach of the paper and many at a distance from it will desire to see the innovation. The test of whether the paper can find a staying constituency or not will come later, after curiosity has worn off, and what this results in must depend upon how surely the publishers meet a recognized popular want. If it is true that the public desires the moral essay in the place of the characteristic editorial; if true that it only wants the one-sided and imperfect picture of the world about us which comes of reporting the good and leaving out the evil; if true that the popular paper is to be the emasculated one, then the Topeka Capital, in demonstrating the facts, will give journalism a new pace. Publishers are as solicitous as other business men to find what the people want and then to sell them the goods. They will watch Mr. Sheldon's work narrowly, and, despite his absurd and irrelevant pretensions, will do so in no mocking spirit. If he hits the right chord they will also strike it; although they will probably want him to demonstrate the value of his method longer than a week. Mr. Sheldon should be urged to give the world his conception of Omniscience in the editorial chair for a full month.

Meanwhile there is some chance that the regular editor of the Topeka Capital will occupy Rev. Mr. Sheldon's pulpit and endeavor to show, not how the Daily would preach if He were on earth, but what a man of secular education and good purposes can find to say about subjects of the greatest human concern. There will be something refreshing in that. The editor of the Capital may know little of theology, but he knows the world about him and is an adept at homely and practical advice. Unspoiled by the adulation of women, unaccustomed to the enervating deference of the pew, so insured to criticism that he does not feel himself infallible, having small respect for things of no utility, this working journalist of parts ought to be able to make of the Sheldon pulpit a power that it could never get to be in the hands of its usual occupant. Even if this should not be the outcome of the experiment in hand, we may at least rejoice that the translated editor will find the opportunity to convince his congregation that the man who prints the history of one day is as clearly bound to set down the wrong with the right, the bad with the good, as is the man who writes the history of an age. What would Macaulay's history of England be without its fidelity to detail, which no one can read without a quiver or a shudder? What would the

Old Testament be without its history of human failings and crimes? What a daily newspaper would be without them may soon be revealed at Topeka.

THE PLAGUE ON MAUI.

Though the people of Maui are in doubt as to whether the unfamiliar cases of fatal sickness among them are due to virulent malarial fever or bubonic plague, there is no illusion on the part of the expert bacteriologist of the Board of Health. Having examined the inguinal gland of a sick Chinaman of Kahului, Dr. Hoffmann decides that the man was a victim of Asiatic scourge. The part examined was alive with bacilli. As the five deaths of a suspicious nature present the same symptoms as those in the diagnosed case, it cannot be doubted that the plague has obtained a foothold on our neighboring island that makes the outlook forbidding.

The special fear is that the plague may make its way to the various plantations where so many thousands of Japanese are employed. Fortunately, these laborers are better housed, better cared for and better fed than the average coolie in Honolulu. They are in good shape, therefore, to resist the ravages of the disease, and they will be safeguarded in every practicable way.

Maui is a center from which Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Hawaii may be infected. The chief danger will come of steamer communication between the ports of Maui and the big island's ports of Kailua, Mahukona and Hilo, but this is a means of infection which the people on Hawaii will probably look out for.

While Maui people will have the earnest and very practical aid of the Board of Health—including the use of such serum as can be spared—their salvation will be largely in their own hands. Cleanliness, fumigation, the burning of infected houses, the cleansing of cesspools, the killing of rats—these are the cardinal points of their sanitary duty. In the ratio of their application to such measures will be their freedom from epidemic.

A COMPLETE SEWER SYSTEM.

The general argument for a sewer system does not need to be repeated here. It was thoroughly gone over before the present sewers were authorized. Everybody is informed, or is supposed to be, that no village, town or city can call itself healthful and sanitary until it has a sewer connection with every one of its inhabited structures. Here in Honolulu we are about to provide such conveniences for most of the houses and stores, but we have not determined to extend them to all sections. The belief has prevailed in official circles that Honolulu could safely wait awhile longer for the whole thing. It was a mistaken view, as the conditions of the plague now go to show. That deadly visitation has supplied a special argument why we should make the sewer system complete and do it as expeditiously as we can.

This argument is scientific. The medical faculty are agreed that nothing preserves and nourishes the germ of the bubonic plague like the contents of cesspools. That is the reason why, in places where cesspools are permitted to exist, the pestilence breaks out at intervals after it is supposed to have been expunged. Oriental towns where sewer systems are unknown never get wholly rid of the black death. Rats are killed, streets cleaned, infected buildings burned, suspected ones fumigated, bodies cremated, exposed persons isolated. The plague thereupon disappears—but it does not leave for good. It merely conceals itself. A few germs lie imbedded in the cesspools; they multiply; rats that have survived the crusades or the progeny of such rats, catch the disease, and, behold! the bubonic scourge is back again. Kobe, for example, has suffered from the plague before, and will have more of it, and that city is a type of others.

Shall Honolulu also be a type? It depends upon whether we are wise enough to give the city so complete a sewer system that we may abolish and prohibit cesspools and all subterranean deposits of filth. The deadliest disease germs are now lodged under our feet. Undoubtedly they will find resting-place in the contents of cesspools, to reappear, if we do not, as soon as possible, empty these foul places, saturate them with disinfectants, and, by the means already described, cut off the principal source of future bubonic propagation.

There are those who already dissent on the score of cost, for every community has its penny wise and pound foolish. If Honolulu had put \$400,000 instead of \$257,000 into its sewer system and begun the improvement when the cholera epidemic taught the need we should probably have saved the million or so that the bubonic plague is costing us. Without cesspools in Chinatown it is doubtful that the black death would have made any headway here. Sewers saved Singapore and they probably would have saved us. If Honolulu continues on even a partial cesspool basis who knows but we shall have more pestilence in a year or two with another draft of a million or more

upon the financial resources of the city? If we are to talk about economy, let us make it true economy—that which expends a few dollars to save many. The ounce of prevention may be costly, but it is much less expensive than the pound of cure. Now let the ounce be bought and paid for. It is the only rational and economical way to deal with the emergency that confronts us.

PROPER A TEST AND POLITICS.

It ought to be made perfectly clear to the Republican majority in Congress that the natives have not asked for the removal of the property clause in the voting franchise, however they might profit by it, but that the request comes from the white monarchists who want to organize them as Democrats and use them against the Republican annexationists of Hawaii.

These natives are in the voting majority when counted against the opposition of other whites than the Portuguese. If we can judge anything from their past attitude and the expressions of their newspaper organs, they are inclined toward the Democratic party, believing that the Democracy meant to restore their Queen but was frustrated by the Republicans. It is this sentiment that the white demagogues who used to breed the chief political scandals of the monarchy want to take advantage of to the detriment of those who are responsible for the annexation movement. Is this a conspiracy which a Republican Congress can afford to aid?

The property clause has two aspects that ought to appeal to Congress. It is intended on the one hand to give the Republican annexationists a chance in the Senate which will be denied them, by virtue of the free-for-all suffrage, in the House. On the other hand, it is designed to aid and foster the Americanization of this group. There is no American feeling whatever among the men who, by virtue of an aboriginal vote, would control the Hawaiian Legislature in case the property safeguard were dismissed. They would restore the monarchy if they could. Their instincts, prejudices, revenges, all are wrapped up in the Royalist tradition. With a Legislature composed of such men and their dupes the lightest word from Liliuokalani would go farther than the strongest adjurations of the Governor and the moral pressure of the best part of the body politic.

It may be from one point of view that the property test is un-American, but there will be precious little Americanism in the Hawaiian Legislature without it.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

The longer the people of Honolulu look at the conditions about them, the more they are persuaded that a vast sum of money must be spent before this city can be put into a proper sanitary condition and the more they are determined to make the outlay.

The crying needs of Honolulu may be summarized as follows:

One. A complete sewer system with a device for flushing it with salt water, the system to reach every inhabited structure within the radius of the judicial district of Honolulu so as to meet the certain growth of the population in the next few years and to enable laws to be passed and enforced abolishing cesspools.

Two. A garbage crematory backed and supported by laws providing for the collection and incineration of household refuse and compelling regular delivery to the authorized scavenger, of such refuse.

Three. A public cemetery at a sufficient distance from the inhabited suburbs of the city to answer the probable requirements of the next fifty years. Also the prohibition of further burials in the old cemeteries, save in family plots, where sufficient room exists for interments.

Four. The construction of larger reservoirs in the Nuuanu valley, according to the plans now for a long time past on file in the Department of the Interior, and the installation of filtering plants there and elsewhere, to assure water at all times that is fit to drink.

Five. The widening of streets that are too narrow and the projection of alleys through long business blocks and where practicable in the rear of such structures.

Six. The reclamation of lands which lie too low to be fit for habitation and the presence of which, within the confines of the city, promote malarial fevers and other diseases.

Honolulu not only needs every one of these improvements, but must get them. Otherwise the city will have to pay for recurring epidemics. There are, of course, other necessary improvements, such as the increase of harbor facilities, which is a Federal charge, but those we have listed take precedence on the ground that the first law of nations as well as of nature is self-preservation.

The financing of such a vast scheme of improvement must, of course, resolve itself into a bonded debt. The surplus now in the treasury may disappear before we are through with the plague; at any rate, what is left will not be enough to cover all

the projects we have enumerated. Bonds must come, anything adequate is to be done. San Francisco tried for years to get on without them and has now decided to build for posterity and let posterity bear part of the cost. In the case of Honolulu we may profitably do the like and at the same time, in the way of a contemporary benefit, put the city in sanitary shape.

Meanwhile anything that can be spared from the surpluses for works of permanent sanitary value ought not to be withheld.

The plague serum, when applied in time, seems to be doing good work. Mr. Hartmann and others who are being treated with it are apparently convalescent. This result accords with the record of the serum elsewhere and prompts the hope that the rate of recovery from plague in this city may soon greatly exceed the rate of mortality.

Mr. A. W. Carter has lately become a trustee of the Bishop Estate. Judging from the vigorous way in which he has addressed himself to all sanitary measures during the time of the plague, we think he will prove a useful accession to the board. Mr. Carter may be somewhat there, for his colleagues have not so far permitted the battle with the plague to sweat them much, but he will be pretty sure to set a sturdy example in well-doing. The Advertiser knows of no place where it is so badly needed.

A steamer (the Strathgyle) now on the way from Japan with part of a cargo of Oriental foodstuffs for Honolulu, will not be permitted to land it, but will be passed on to San Diego, her next port of destination. As the steamer belongs to the line which is supposed to have brought the plague here in the first place, San Diegans will do well to watch out for her and keep their distance. We trust that the Federal quarantine officials at the Southern California seaport will have prompt warning from here of the character of the Strathgyle's Honolulu invoices.

General Mercier has no reason to feel flattered over the personal result of his Anti-Dreyfus campaign. Not long ago he was a candidate for the Presidency of the Ecole Polytechnique, an office which his immediate comrades-at-arms, the military alumni, bestow by their votes. Mercier ran on his popularity, which was, great before the Dreyfus affair came to pass, but when the ballots were counted he found that he had but 200 votes as against 1000 for his adversary. The lesson was a bitter one for Mercier and will probably serve to keep Generals Beldoffre and Roget from any similar public tests of their standing in the army.

All news manuscript mailed or left for publication in the Advertiser and Gazette should be addressed to the editor of the Advertiser and not to any individual connected with or employed by the Hawaiian Gazette Company. Individuals are sometimes absent from this office when important news correspondence addressed to them arrives and if there is any long delay in getting at the contents of the envelopes the news sometimes ceases to be available. By means of the impersonal address given above, correspondence will promptly find its way to the editorial desk irrespective of the name of the man who happens to be in charge.

The revolver is playing a more and more conspicuous part in Kentucky politics. The last six weeks have witnessed the Colson killing and the Goebel assassination, with the prospect of more homicides to follow. Every Kentucky politician carries a pistol. He would no more be without it than without his local brand of whisky. Whenever a row starts every self-respecting man begins to shoot, and generally manages to kill his opponent, to get himself killed and to slaughter a number of bystanders. In fact, Kentucky is a rare old "dark and bloody ground," the paradise of undertakers, where missionaries, if they could hope to survive, might do a very profitable work.

While the Government physician at Kahului was careful in packing the specimen gland from the body of one of the Maui victims of the plague which he sent to this city through the postoffice, the practice of using the mails for such transfers is one to be discouraged. No kind of mail parcel is secure from breakage, and it would be awkward, when a postoffice bag is dumped, to have a reeking specimen of plague-bitten human tissue slip out on the floor. Letters accompanying such a specimen, however praiseworthy of sentiment, might not be welcome. And then the postoffice clerks might feel annoyed. In cases like the one we describe the employment of a special messenger would be much more desirable than the use of the promiscuous mail bag, whatever the difference might be in cost. Will not the Board of Health convey a hint of this kind to its inter-island correspondents?

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Dyspepsia—"A complication of troubles, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh and inflammation of the stomach, rheumatism, etc., made me miserable. Had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla—which cured me." N. B. Seeley, 1874 W. 14th Ave., Denver, Colorado.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure constipation, are non-habituating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

England is suffering from the one-sided development of her offensive and defensive strength. Supposing that her foes would all be within reach of the navy, she has built a great war marine and neglected the military arm. Now, with but 120,000 men in South Africa, she is doubtful about weakening home defenses by sending more. This is a sorry position for "the greatest empire on earth," which ought to have a half-million armed men always within call.

Minister Young has broad and liberal ideas regarding needed public improvements, and all of them ought to be carried out. Neglect of many of the enterprises he suggests has brought us heavy fines. One of the first things to do when the city gets to be a municipality should be to adopt a comprehensive scheme of public utilities. Whatever can be done now to anticipate such action will be well done, for the necessity of a complete sewer system and filtration plant is urgent.

If the scheme now being tried at San Diego to coax rain by means of the vapor arising from a mixture of sulphuric acid and zinc results as well as it is said to have done elsewhere, Hawaii will doubtless try it. The San Diegans hope, for an outlay of \$200, to get rain enough to save their crops. If they are able to do that in an atmosphere as dry as theirs, what might not be done in this humid climate? Perhaps there is summer consolation for Andy Brown and his Nuuanu reservoirs yet.

The final decision not to open the schools is wise. Until the plague is over no such gatherings of the young people of all sorts and conditions of life ought to be permitted. Strict regard for safety should stand in the way, also, of the opening of the theaters. With the churches it is different, for the people who go to church are generally clean and are not likely to have taken the greater risks of infection. That some risk obtains is true but it is a minimum one that may, not indefinitely, be experimented with.

The ambition of the Boers is to have a Dutch-speaking republic of South Africa, extending from the Zambezi river to the Cape. If Great Britain is not interfered with by foreign powers this aim will be frustrated, for it is inconceivable that the little twin republics, valiant as their people are, can always stand off the English power. On the other hand, if Great Britain is soon embroiled with France or Russia or Germany, the realization of Oom Paul's dream may be near at hand. Such a misfortune to Great Britain would be the signal for a Dutch uprising in Cape Colony that would carry all before it.

A hospital for incurable consumptives would be a charity worthy of Honolulu. These unfortunates ought never to be kept in the homes of the well and it is not possible for them to get into the Queen's Hospital where incurable patients are tabooed. Indigent people dying of tuberculosis have been compelled, during the past few months, to spend their nights lying in the fields or parks. If a hospital were opened it would do a most humane work although care should be exercised not to give it those attributes of a sanitarium which might attract the most undesirable of all classes of immigrants.

The need of a complete sewer system is as clear as any other need which sanitation embraces. Recurring plagues traceable to filth together with a growing death rate from zymotic causes, show that reliance cannot longer be placed in cesspools and surface drainage. The earth under foot, especially where the soil rests on a rock or clay foundation, is poisoned. Every day as things stand, increases the amount of such poison and unless the cesspools are abolished Honolulu will have a pestilence of some kind every few years. We need sewers at once. They are emergency requirements, meeting the fact of "great public necessity" that justifies action by the Council of State.

NEW COASTERS

Hawaiian Transportation Co. Formed.

Incorporates Today—Capital \$100,000—Some Stock for Subscription.

With the increasing demand for shipping facilities and quick dispatch of freight from this port to the other Islands comes the announcement of the formation of a new transportation company. Articles of incorporation of the new company are now in course of preparation by W. R. Castle, and will be filed within the next few days.

The prime movers in the new corporation are the McChesneys and others, who have seen with what success the little gasoline schooner Surprise has been operated. On account of the delay in getting freight off from here the firm of M. W. McChesney & Sons purchased a schooner to do their carrying. This schooner was lost, and so the Surprise was ordered, and in due time began her trips between this port and the Kona coast of Hawaii. Her runs thus far have been made in very fast time; and, as she is built to use gasoline as an auxiliary power, the lack of a sailing wind does not compel her to wait.

The present company forming is to be a limited stock company with a capital of \$100,000; shares to be of a par value of \$100 each. All of the stock is taken with the exception of about \$15,000 worth, which will be assessable stock, and open to public subscription. Sixty per cent will be called for on subscribing, and the balance as it is needed.

It is deemed advisable to make the first assessment a substantial one, as the purchase of other schooners will be made soon and the cost of them must be met. There is at present a schooner similar to the Surprise building on the Coast. The new boat will be of 300 tons, which is 100 tons larger than the boat now here. Several other schooners will be brought here as soon as possible and will be put to work as soon as they arrive.

The cost of operating these gasoline schooners is very little compared with the cost of working a steamer, and they are capable of making quick trips between the Islands, as they are built for speed. They will be able to steam seven knots an hour.

The trouble heretofore with sailing schooners of this class has been, that after clearing Maui, they were sometimes forced to lay in a calm for a couple of days and then, catching a wind to within twenty or thirty miles of shore, have been known to be calmed in sight of Kailua for a day or two more.

The new company will be known as the "Hawaiian Transportation Company." McChesney & Sons will be the agents.

THE CABINET MEETING.

A Request for \$10,000 From the Council of State.

The Cabinet met yesterday morning at the usual hour. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young and Damon.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting the question of relief for the homeless from the detention camps was brought up and discussed.

It was voted that the Executive Council approve of the words "as amended" being inserted in the charter of the Pioneer Mill Co. on page 204.

It was further voted that the Executive Council request of the Council of State an appropriation of \$10,000 more for the completion of detention camp No. 2 (Vineyard street) as laid out on the plans, including the laying of special sewer to the river.

ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD.

Will Go to California to Confer About Tutuila.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Instead of going to Florida for his health, as reported from Washington, Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the bureau of Navigation, passed through here today, en route to California, on two important missions. He goes to inspect the new naval station at Yerba Buena island and to confer with Admiral Kautz at San Diego, who is in command of the Pacific station, relative to the island of Tutuila, the new United States possession in the Samoan group of islands. This important mission has been entrusted to Admiral Kautz. Admiral Crowninshield says Tutuila will prove a great boon to America, as it has one of the finest harbors in the Pacific.

James Dodd's Will.

The will of the late James Dodd has been filed for probate. R. W. Cathcart and Rebecca A. Dodd of San Francisco are named as executors. The testator makes bequests as follows: To Wm. Dodd, brother, \$100; Adam Dodd, brother, \$100; Samuel Dodd, brother, \$100; widow of deceased's brother, Francis, \$100; Mary A. Corrough, sister, \$2500; Bessie Dodd, niece, \$3000; Inez Dodd, niece, \$3000; Anna Dodd, niece, \$1000; another niece, name not given, \$3000; Minnie Green, \$500; and to the wife, a widow's dower. All the rest of property to nieces and nephews, share and share alike.

Why speculate as to whether Asiatic imports contain plague germs? Why not take the worst of the merchandise in storage and have some cultures made from it? Only in that way can any safe conclusions be reached about the effect of such commodities upon the public health.

GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON

Unveiling of Webster Statue.

THE ANECDOTAL BUDGET

The Umbrella Congressman -- The President of Honduras -- Senator Cockrell's Army Experiences.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The white drapings that have for months wrapped the colossal effigy of Webster, the gift of Silson Hutchins to the Government, were removed on Thursday in the presence of a distinguished audience. The ceremonies that marked the unveiling were interesting and in good taste. Mr. Hutchins' letter of presentation was modest, Mr. Chandler's acceptance of it and the orations that followed were eloquent. The statue itself is by Chevalier Trentanove, who has been happy in the treatment of his subject. The figure expresses dignity and repose. The position for it, too, at the intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenues with Sixteenth street, is fortunately chosen.

Some years ago Mr. Hutchins presented to the city a bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, which he placed in Pennsylvania avenue, near Tenth street, hoping to make there a printing house square; he was the prime mover in raising a subscription for the purchase of a house for Mrs. Hancock, and has lately given a valuable property to be used as an asylum for the blind. The public-spirited citizen does not, however, pose as a donor of monuments or a philanthropist, and deprecates the attention attracted to him because of his generosity. The reason that led him to make these magnificent gifts was practical, and he has had much pleasure and satisfaction in their bestowal.

The idea of giving a statue of Webster to the city was suggested to Mr. Hutchins at the time he was raising a subscription for the Hancock House by W. W. Corcoran, a subscriber to the fund and a valued friend of Webster, to whom he had shown many favors in a financial way. Mr. Corcoran had come into possession of the house formerly owned by Webster, afterward celebrated as the home of M. De Montolhon, Minister at the Capital, and a magnificent entertainer, now occupied by Senator Dewey, and, being constantly reminded of the great statesman by his surroundings, used to delight in recalling their former intimacy.

"You are a New Hampshire man," he said to Mr. Hutchins, "and ought to be interested in Webster. There is no statue of him in the city. Why don't you raise a subscription to erect one?"

The idea appealed to Mr. Hutchins and he immediately formed a committee to raise a sufficient amount of money and provide for the erection of a tribute to the great American. The eminent men he brought together, among whom was President Arthur, were enthusiastic regarding their work, and sent out an eloquent appeal for funds, to which they received not a single response. Failing to receive the sympathy and aid of the public in his high purpose, Mr. Hutchins provided for a memorial to New Hampshire's most eminent son out of his own private fortune, and magnanimously presented it to the nation.

The Webster monument is within a stone's throw of Louise Home, where Mrs. Temple, the daughter of President Tyler and a friend of Webster, who was her father's Secretary of State, is spending her last days. She can give no opinion regarding the merits of the statue as a portrait, since her eyes are dim with age, but this distinguished woman has much that is pleasant and interesting to say regarding her famous contemporary.

"He impressed me once," she said. "One could see he was in no sense an ordinary man. His great intellect was apparent, and his keen eyes, like bright lights in a cave, so deep set were they, looked through and through one. He was not a fluent talker in the sense of being able to converse about trifles, but needed sympathetic listeners, and, indeed, was more eloquent when he had a few glasses of wine; then he would monopolize the conversation, to which no one objected, he was so brilliant and entertaining. His costume when I knew him was invariably the same—a blue coat with brass buttons, and gray trousers—but he was in no sense a dandy.

I shall never forget how he appeared at my sister's wedding—she was married at the White House when my father was President—he was in such good spirits, such gay good humor, imbued evidently with the spirit of the occasion, genial and pleasant with every one. A great man, truly, and one who will live and deserves to live in the history of his country, if for nothing else, for the masterly way in which he settled the Ashburton treaty. Two great men, England's Special Ambassador and our Secretary of State, met quietly, calmly they went through their work; there was no excitement, no hurry, no long, sensational newspaper articles. Everything was done in order, in amity and good will. What an example to the men of today, with their constant quarrelling and quibbling!"

Hardly a member of Congress but comes to Washington with deep-seated opinions of what is correct for a Representative to do, and say, and many of them gain their ideas from droll sources. Mr. Cochran of Missouri, for instance, had read in one of Mark Twain's celebrated books that the proper equipment for a man in Washington was an overcoat, a fan and an umbrella. He accordingly armed himself

with these indispensable. It be well coming the fan it is not evident, but it reposes, perhaps, in his overcoat pocket. The umbrella, however, he has never without. In rain or shine, heat or cold, it is his constant companion. No one ever saw it elevated on once and that was in the corridor leading from the Senate Chamber to the House. In a fit of absent-mindedness, the distinguished member from the Fourth district of Missouri, after finishing a deep and weighty discussion with the Senator from his State, lifted up his umbrella, and, walking with a long and steady gait, made his way from the north to the south end of the Capitol. Some who saw him thought the eminent Missourian had become suddenly insane, others that he was crying out a wagger. The hero of the story was, naturally, embarrassed when he found himself the cynosure of all eyes, and is still irritated at mention of it, but the incident furnished abundant amusement to the visitors at the Capitol.

Colonel Robert M. Fryer, who has been engaged in civil engineering in Honduras for some time, and who was in town last week, pays a high tribute to President Sierra, the Chief Executive of that little republic. The President, he says, is a man of admirable qualities in every way, well thought of by foreigners, and almost idolized by the native population, especially the soldiers who served under him in the army until he was elected to the Presidential office last February. His Cabinet, too, is an able one, and the policy of his administration broad and liberal. He aims to improve transportation facilities through the republic, and every concession calls for the construction of a wagon road or something better.

Senator Cockrell, who was a colonel in the Confederate army, has many amusing stories to tell of his military experience. "There was one thing I would not tolerate," he said not long ago, "and that was stealing and wanton destruction of property. If, knowing my objection to these violations of law and order, my men persisted in the crimes, I punished them promptly and adequately. On one occasion three of my privates stole some hogs and killed them. I made them pay 50 cents a pound for the pork, ordered them to carry the hogs about the parade ground, wrote 'Hoe Thief' on their backs and marched them around the camp to the 'Rogue's March.' One of them felt very badly over his order, and with tears running down his face asked if there was no escape. He was so evidently sorry that I let up a little on his punishment, but his companion, a big, impudent fellow, seemed to think the matter a great joke, and grinned at me when I gave the order. 'You carry two hogs,' I commanded, and I assure you when he had carried them a while the smile disappeared from his face."

MARY H. KROUT.

She Was on the Coptic But Could Not Land.

One of the through passengers on the Coptic who wanted to land but did not dare to, from fear of quarantine, was that well-known friend of Hawaii, Miss Mary H. Krout, who has been in China and Japan for several months collecting materials for a book.

Miss Krout made her first appearance in Hawaii in 1893 as a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Her work was well done, both from a journalistic and annexation standpoint, and as a result the Inter-Ocean sent her to New Zealand and Australia. Going and coming she made brief stops in Honolulu and afterward returned for a longer stay. As a result of her various visits and experiences here Miss Krout wrote a readable book, which has taken its place as a useful accession to the library of modern Hawaiians.

It is possible that Miss Krout will return to Honolulu to stay. She has been invited, so she told some of her friends yesterday, to take the chair of English Literature in Oahu College. It was a disappointment that she did not land yesterday, but the risk of losing passage to San Francisco was too great.

NEGRO TROOPS ASHORE.

The American Regiment Lands and Parades in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 13.—The event of this week has been the unexpected arrival of the United States transport Grant with the Forty-eighth Regiment, United States Volunteers (colored), on board. It seems that, in consequence of the breaking out of the plague in Honolulu, where she expected to coal, not only was it impossible for the Grant to coal there, but she could hold no communication with the shore. She has, therefore, been obliged to put in here for coal and will leave for Manila tomorrow. The novel sight of the streets swarming with dusky-hued warriors is attracting much attention, and their soldierly bearing is much commented upon.

Permission having been kindly granted by the authorities, a dress parade of the regiment will be held this afternoon and a great crowd is expected to witness the unusual spectacle of an armed body of American soldiery landing upon the shores of Japan. Two years ago this would have been reckoned an impossibility, and as illustrating the changed position of America and the Orient, the fact attracts much comment on the part of the foreigners here as well as the Japanese.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

During the early part of October, 1899, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had begun. I was in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was the cure. Improvement came and I had in three bottles my lungs restored to their healthy state. B. J. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyand, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

RATS AND THE PLAGUE

Anti-Rodent Crusade in Kobe.

OTHER ORIENTAL MATTERS

Mother of Mikado III--Crown Prince's Wedding--Insubordination--Gold in Philippines.

KOBE, Jan. 10.—No fresh cases of plague have been reported in Kobe since the 23d ult., and it is now considered that the epidemic has been practically stamped out. An incident at the Minatogawa Elementary School shows, however, that precautions will still have to be taken. On the night of the 7th inst. a rat, which was apparently dying, appeared in one of the rooms of the school, which is situated at Kusunoki-cho, 5-chome. The rat was caught and forwarded to the Plague Inspection Office, and upon examination a number of plague bacilli were found in its blood. It has been arranged to close the school for five days from yesterday (9th inst.), and to thoroughly disinfect the premises.

Up to the 4th inst. the rats caught in the city of Kobe amounted to 11,794.

KOBE, Jan. 11.—We learn from our Osaka contemporaries that the widows of the late Drs. Wakabayashi and Baba have now both succumbed to plague. Thus in one case the doctor, his wife and a Jinrikisha-man whom he employed, have died of the disease, and in the other the widow has quickly followed her husband.

A woman who died a day or two ago is declared to have been suffering from plague, bringing the total number of cases in Osaka to 41, with 38 deaths.

D. Shiroye, the president of the Momoyama Infectious Diseases Hospital, recently presented a memorial to the Municipal Council, in which he demanded thirteen conditions, otherwise he would resign. The particulars are not given in the Osaka Journals, but it appears that out of the thirteen ten were granted. His demand to have sole control of the doctors and the other staff of the hospital was rejected, however, in view of the municipal regulations, whereupon Dr. Shiroye sent in his resignation and left the hospital, his whereabouts being unknown. It is stated that among the demands adopted are increase of the allowances to doctors and nurses; double salary for doctors and the salaries of nurses increased fivefold; also repairs to the sick wards. Dr. Shiroye's resignation at this critical juncture is strongly condemned by his medical colleagues.

KOBE, Jan. 13.—A dead rat, the blood of which was found to contain plague bacilli, has been discovered in the cell for accused persons in Kobe prison. A thorough disinfection and cleansing of the whole prison was carried out on the 10th and 11th insts., under the superintendence of Inspector Ando.

No fresh case of plague has been reported at Osaka since the death of the wife of a coolie at Minatogawa on the 8th inst. The woman's house was thoroughly disinfected and cleaned by the Plague Inspection Office, and two dead rats were found in the house, one of them containing plague bacilli. On the 11th inst. two policemen, with a number of coolies, were employed in catching rats in the adjoining houses.

KOBE, Jan. 16.—No new case of plague has been reported in Osaka since the 11th inst. Dr. Yokote, a professor in the College of Medicine in the Tokyo Imperial University, who has been ordered to investigate the causes of the outbreak of plague at Kobe and Osaka, arrived at Osaka on the morning of the 17th inst., and immediately paid a visit to the Osaka City Office, where he consulted with the Mayor, the members of the Municipal Council, Dr. Shiroye, the president of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and other officials concerned in the operations. Dr. Yokote delivered a speech to the doctors on the administration of plague lymph to the patients now in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. He is expected at Kobe in a few days.

In the Nishiku, Osaka, where several cases of plague occurred, a rat hunt was commenced on the 17th inst., forty coolies and ten policemen being engaged on the work. They have been visiting each house, taking off the ceiling and floor boards so as to be able to discover and kill or drive out all the rats.

KOBE, Jan. 18.—We are glad to say that no new cases of plague have been reported at Osaka for the last two or three days. In compliance with an order issued by the Osaka City Government, investigations have been made as to the stock of rats in the City proper and in the two adjoining rural districts, and it has been found that it amounts to over 750,000 kwamme (about 4,250,000 lbs.), valued at some ¥225,000.

In Kyoto, as everywhere else, no pains are being spared in efforts to prevent an outbreak of the disease. The committee appointed to consider precautionary measures adopted on the evening of the 15th inst. resolutions that the rubbish in the City should be collected and destroyed by fire, that the rubbish from each house should be quickly removed, that the destruction of rats should be thorough, carried out; that the head of each family join in the work, and that the necessary precautions should be taken for the prevention of plague should be printed and distributed among the inhabitants.

KOBE, Jan. 23.—The plague is now considered to have been practically stamped out in Kobe.

state, an outbreak in the Kanagafuchi spinning mill. Hyogo, one of the three prefectures who were under treatment in the infectious diseases hospital, is now cured, and was discharged from the hospital on the 21st inst. Fujimori Hiron, a young nurse girl, at Atsuta and Yone a policeman, the two remaining patients, are so much better that they thought they may be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

A doctor attached to the Osaka quarantine office has been attacked by plague. A quarantine official belonging to the same office who was stricken by plague a short time ago, died from the disease.

Wedding of Crown Prince.

TOKYO, Jan. 25.—It is stated that the date for the wedding of the Crown Prince will shortly be officially announced. On the authority of an official concerned, a Tokyo dispatch of the Osaka Asahi states that the investigations into the ceremonial used on such occasions have been concluded, and the result presented to the Emperor. The matter belongs to the province of the Law of the Imperial House, so that the result of the investigations will be referred to the Privy Council before the end of the present month. As the Imperial House has now a close connection with foreign Courts, the ceremony will be made a model for future occasions. Under the circumstances, the expenses required will be considerable, and investigations are now being made into the financial position of the Imperial House. A meeting of the Council of Finance of the Imperial House will be shortly called to consider the expenses.

Illness of Emperor's Mother.

TOKYO, Jan. 24.—Lady Nakayama Yoshiko, the mother of the Emperor, is reported in a Tokyo dispatch to be dangerously ill. She was promoted from the senior grade of second rank to the junior grade of the first rank on the 15th inst. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress have sent messengers to inquire the condition of the lady, making the usual presents, and messengers were sent from the Princes to the Imperial Family and the Ministers of State, other high officials and nobles visiting in person the residence. At 11 a. m. on the 15th inst. Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata paid a visit to the Imperial Household and had a consultation with the officials of the Department.

Lady Nakayama is the second daughter of the late Marquis Nakayama Tadayasu (late Kuge), and was born in 1835.

Insubordination on a Steamer.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 20.—When a few days out from Honolulu, on New Year's Day, the firemen on board the America Maru, in order to celebrate the day, tossed several European engineers in a blanket. Everything was done in a good-natured way, reports the Japan Herald, till they came to Mr. Seavers, the chief engineer. Evidently, by preconcerted action, they failed to catch him. Mr. Seavers fell on deck, but luckily, by using his hands to advantage, did not hurt himself. The second engineer tried to interfere, but had to desist, as the coolies were going for him. Later on the firemen came on deck armed with bottles, iron bars, etc., and threatened the second engineer, who, only through the good advice of Captain Going, was prevented from striking the men. Later on again one of the coolies tried to attack the first engineer, but he was put in irons. As in the Tamba Maru occurrence, this excited the rest of the gang, who made a disturbance, till finally the captain liberated the man on promise that he would behave himself. The matter has been reported to the head office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha in Tokyo.

Further details as to the disturbance on the America Maru are reported in the Japan Herald. It would appear that on New Year's Day four of the Japanese firemen entered Mr. Seaver's room, locking the door behind them, and then informed that gentleman that they proposed to kill him. One of the Japanese engineers managed to get the firemen away, though not before they had smashed the windows and wrought some other damage. The second engineer was likewise threatened, but the captain and purser interfered and got him out of the way. The ringleader was put in irons, but this raised such a disturbance that the captain had to order his release. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, it is understood has dismissed, or at least removed, the four original ringleaders.

American Soldiers Arrested.

KOBE, Jan. 25.—Inaga Inosuke, a coolie, while walking at Chosutecho Yokohama, on the evening of the 14th inst. says the Japan Herald, was struck with a blunt instrument, it is alleged, by a number of the volunteers from the Grant. Four of them, named Hill, Roberts, Cotton and Yecler, who were on the spot, were arrested and taken to the Kobobukicho police station, but they all denied the attack and were subsequently released. The coolie claims to be incapacitated for a week. The assailant is unknown. Complaints have also been made that some of the men are addicted to petty thefts from Japanese stores.

Li Hung Chang.

HONGKONG, Jan. 16.—H. E. Li Hung Chang, who is on his way to Canton to take up the appointment of Viceroy of the Two Kwang, arrived at Hongkong from the north on the 14th inst. by the M. M. steamer Ernest Simons. His Excellency called on the Governor on the 15th, after which he embarked on the China Merchants' steamer Hsin Yu for Canton. A large number of officials came down from Canton to meet him. The 18th inst. has been fixed as the date for his taking over the seals. His Excellency is attended by Lord Li and a numerous retinue.

At Li Hung Chang's farewell audience a few days ago Mr. Enpress is said to have expressed his appreciation of the necessity to see Mr. Kang Yu Wei and any number of his party.

The War From Afar.

HONGKONG, Jan. 16.—The Moulton correspondent of the North China Daily News writes: Even among the Chinese in this remote corner the war

in Africa has stirred up a great amount of interest. Said an intelligent and scholarly man the other day: "This African business must be completed in a businesslike fashion or more serious results will follow." From Peking and Tientsin news came here at an early date of the serious reverses to the English troops at the outset of the war when the Hussars and the Gloucesters fell into the hands of the Boers. Other wars in other places have been notified with all the assurances begotten of telegraphic dispatches. The last curious one was to the effect that the Russian railway is not completed to this city because the Japanese, who are at war with Russia, intercepted the rails at sea!

Gold in Philippines.

HONGKONG, Jan. 16.—Mr. J. O'Brien, an Englishman from London, and a professional prospector, who was taken at Malolos on January 27, 1899, whilst seeking a permit from Aguinaldo to go through the lines to prospect the interior, and who recently returned with the rescued Gilmore party, makes interesting statements, says the Manila Times, about the mountainous regions of Cagayan Province, the mineral resources of interior Luzon. Mr. O'Brien says that he has seen of it, is a good gold-bearing country, and that he has also observed good copper indications and signs of coal. The gold is not to be found in quartz formation to any extent, although there may be plenty of it, but there seems to be rich alluvial deposits. He thinks that it will be mainly placer mining if ever the country is opened up for mineral development, as the streams abound in free gold, especially in the north. Not long ago some of the United States army scouts returned to Manila from the northern country bringing some excellent samples of free gold, mostly in small nuggets, which they claimed they found a native picking from the sand in the side of a bluff, and others who have come from the interior brought samples of the yellow metal. Mr. O'Brien says that the Igorrote tribe is very friendly toward the Americans and bitterly antagonistic to the Tagalos.

Japanese Consul Saito has abandoned the idea of establishing a camp at Moillill by reason of lack of water.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

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HONOLULU.

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The Best, Safest and Cheapest

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It will kill all animal life and correct

Foul Odors.

Directions—Mix a 25-cent or one pint

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Is the Original and Only Genuine

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, F. Moran, was deliberately untrue, and he requested to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, Jan. 1, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which relieves PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

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Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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NO CASES YESTERDAY

Sewer Extension Urged
By Citizens.

SCHOOLS REMAIN CLOSED

Board of Health at Iwilei--New Occupants at Drill-Shed--No Military Needed.

(From Saturday's Daily).

Another clean record in the plague situation yesterday gave the Board of Health hope that its war of extermination on rats would bring about good results and prevent the disease from spreading further. All the patients in the hospital are convalescing rapidly. Mr. Hartmann rests comfortably at all times, sleeps well, and the bubo is reported to have diminished in size since his inoculation by the serum. It is noteworthy to state in his case, that he has not been delirious at any time since he became ill. This improvement in Hartmann's case causes the medical fraternity to view the anti-plague serum with more confidence.

Board of Health Meeting.

Yesterday forenoon the Board held a short session at the Health Office and made an inspection tour of the Iwilei district. The Government wash houses, steam laundry, slaughter houses and fertilizing works there were thoroughly investigated and their systems of drainage looked into.

The garbage heaps which have proven such a nauseating nuisance in that neighborhood were a source of disgust to the members of the Board. The low ground, swamps and pools of water were each inspected, but no action respecting them was taken. The matter will come up in regular session at the Health Office.

Regulation Against "Picking."

The Citizens' Sanitary Committee, represented by L. A. Thurston, called the Board's attention to the carrying off of articles from the burnt district. The only authorized saving of articles, such as iron and steel, was given to the superintendent of the old quarantine district, as an asset against fire claims and losses. He offered a suggestion in the shape of a regulation which imposes a penalty of \$100 for any infringement of the regulation. The Board adopted the suggestion and notices will be posted in the district to that effect.

The Afternoon Session.

The Board was represented at the afternoon session by President Wood, Attorney General Cooper, George W. Smith, F. M. Hatch and F. J. Lowrey.

The President said he had further carried out the spirit of the motion regarding the removal of the residents of Block 19, and reported that the drilled quarters for them were being fitted up comfortably for their reception at 7 p. m. yesterday. He explained that a thorough renovation had taken place in the old stone barracks and the wooden barracks, formerly used by the United States troops. Rooms had been divided off in the large dormitories by the use of curtains run on wires, and each occupant would have his own room, wash-stand and all necessary requirements. New kitchens and a dining-room had been installed. Shower baths were plentiful for the use of all.

President Wood made the following statement to all the papers for the guidance of the people who were to become inmates of the drilled camp, so that they would understand exactly what was to be required of them:

"They are expected to be in the camp from 7 o'clock in the evening to 5 o'clock in the morning. This means that they sleep at the camp and be examined twice each day by a physician. During the day they can come and go as they please. These people are to make their headquarters at the camp until the quarantine period is over. This is in order to detect sickness, and also to allow a thorough cleansing of the block which is considered an infected district. A restaurant has been established at the camp, where the people can board if they wish. The charge will be the exact cost to the Government. If they wish to board at restaurants about town they may do so.

"If the residents of the block do not consent to this plan they will have to go to one of the regular detention camps. Passes will be issued to them so they can go about their regular business. Residents can go into Block 19 through gateways and get whatever is necessary. I want as little taken away as possible. If these people fail to be on the premises at the time designated they will be hunted up and sent to one of the detention camps."

A communication from Superintendent McVeigh of the Kaihi camp was read to the Board, relative to abolishing the military guard there. President Wood stated he had interviewed Dr. Howard and Superintendent McVeigh, and both stated that they thought the camp could get along without the presence of the military from now on. Mr. Hatch said he thought Superintendent McVeigh's decision ought to control the Board in the matter. No definite action was taken by the Board pending further inquiry.

Schools Remain Closed.

The following communication from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, relating to the school-opening question was read:

"We notice that at a recent meeting of your Board the order closing

churches and schools was rescinded. We beg to call your attention to the fact that this will materially affect the efficiency of our inspection, as many of our sub-inspectors will be obliged to abandon their work of inspection. Judge Stanley has this day decided to postpone the opening of his court for the work of the February term until Monday, the 19th instant, at the earliest, in order to avoid interference with our work of inspection, and we beg that you will reconsider your decision in regard to the opening of schools.

"We remain, respectfully,
CITIZENS' SANITARY COMMITTEE."

It was further reported to the Board by President Wood that it had been represented to him that the opening of the schools would interfere with the inspection of the city, as carried on by the committee. Personally, the President expressed a favorable opinion upon the request of the committee, as its work has been one of the strongest features of the health work of the Board in keeping sickness of an infectious nature from being concealed. Then system was working smoothly at present, but if interfered with by the opening of the schools, the inspection would not be carried on as well. "I believe," he continued, "it would be wise to act favorably on the report of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, and to pass a motion that in view of the fact that the opening of the schools is strongly opposed by the committee, the Board would be right in rescinding its former action."

Mr. Hatch: "I move that the Board authorize the former vote upon the opening of the schools be rescinded." Continuing, he said: "The work of inspection is more valuable to the community than the work of teaching in the schools, and every clerk in town does more good work inspecting than performing clerical duties."

President Wood: "There is nothing more important in breaking up the epidemic than an early notification of sickness. I believe the Citizens' Sanitary Committee inspections are notifying us in this manner. The last case of plague that occurred was one discovered by an inspector, in the very early stages of the disease. We well know now that no great number of cases of plague exist in Honolulu. The reason is because we know these inspections are going on. If it is considered by that committee, who are doing the work, that it is necessary to close the schools, whose opening will interfere with them, I think it would certainly be wise for the Board to act on that suggestion."

Mr. Cooper thought that the number of teachers inspecting under the direction of the committee was overdrawn, that there were not more than eight performing this work, to his knowledge.

Mr. Smith seconded Mr. Hatch's motion, but wished it distinctly understood that if the motion were passed, it was done at the request of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. The motion passed with one dissenting vote.

The President asked that his action regarding the removal of the inmates of block 19, and all his acts performed under the general motion regarding the quarantine of the block, be approved. The Board unanimously signified its sanction.

A communication from the Bureau of Education was received, containing the names of all the schools of the city, and their locations, requesting the Board to designate which of them were considered in the infected district. On account of the resolution closing all the schools, no action was taken upon the request.

Most of the afternoon was consumed in the reading of the minutes of previous meetings of the Board. Many important amendments were made and approved. Since the outbreak of the plague, the reading of the minutes has, of necessity, been deferred on account of the extreme pressure of business requiring the Board's constant attention.

Sewerage Necessities.

Considerable discussion was had yesterday about the extension of the sewerage system which was recommended by the Board to the Executive Council. Members of the Board had heard that the Executive was not doing anything about the matter, and that it was not inclined to submit the matter to the Council of State on the ground that there was not sufficient authority from President McKinley so to do. The sense of the members of the Board was unanimous that the Executive should press this subject. It is the opinion of the medical men of the city and of the Board of Health that excreta is one of the most powerful means of transmitting plague, and that there was no more dangerous thing than allowing it to accumulate. It is a well-known fact that in almost every country where plague has occurred there has been a repetition of the outbreak within a year or so. This is especially true in India, where the trouble has existed for almost five years.

If this trouble is to be disposed of and a recurrence of it prevented, action must be not only radical, but full and complete. People cannot be kept up to the present high pitch, and already the enforced closing of business houses and the daily inspection are beginning to pall upon the business community. This cannot be kept up indefinitely; there is a limit to the public endurance; and if the plague were to disappear for awhile and the active co-operation of the community should cease, it would be a very difficult matter to get their aid again unless they were assured that full and complete methods were to be adopted. The feeling of the members was very strong upon this point, and it was suggested that an appeal should be made to the people to support the Board now, and that the Executive Council should be urged to take the action desired and refer the matter to the Council of State.

The Citizens' Sanitary Committee yesterday afternoon brought the question to a focus by framing a resolution to be presented to the Executive today calling attention to the great benefits to be derived from the proposed sewer extension, especially from a health standpoint. The urgency of this will be brought to the attention of President Dole, and by him submitted to the consideration of the Cabinet. Furthermore a petition will be circulated throughout the sanitary districts

of the city by the inspectors and sub-inspectors for endorsement of the committee's resolution for sewer extension.

New Inmates at Drill Shed.

Before 7 o'clock last evening the residents of block 19 gathered at the entrance to the drill shed enclosure in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Health. The semi-voluntary quarantine imposed upon these people was the subject of plenty of good-natured chaffing on their part, and little complaint was heard from any of them. When the gate was opened, the Fowler's Yard contingent was the first to be passed inside. Each man was given a card bearing a number. His name, nationality, occupation and place of residence in block 19 were taken down in a record book, and he was then assigned a sleeping compartment in the building. Fifty-two white men, mostly from Fowler's Yard, were recorded, and after them came a long string of Japanese and Chinese who were assigned quarters in the buildings next to the outer fence.

By the arrangements completed yesterday the interior of the frame barracks last night presented a scene similar to a tourist sleeping-car at night. The "rooms" are formed of partitioned spaces with curtains running on wires. The building is well lighted and provided with the comforts of a modern lodging-house. In the stone barracks families will reside in order that they can maintain privacy. Kitchens, with new ranges and cooking utensils, dining-rooms, and a corps of attendants have been provided, and nothing will be spared to make the quarantine as agreeable as possible.

An Automatic Rat-Trap.

Mr. Allan Herbert, who is opposed to the policy of poisoning rats, has invented an automatic trap to meet the present emergency which he will place on exhibition at the rooms of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee during the forenoon. The trap is constructed out of a barrel, or half-barrel, with the top set on central pivots so that the weight of a rat will cause it to tip. The top is covered with tin and the bait is fastened to it. For the first night or two the top is fixed with a pin until the rodents find the food when the pin is removed; in an attempt to reach the food the rats are tipped into the barrel, which is half filled with water, and the top returns to its place and is ready for the next visitor. Mr. Herbert states that these traps can be placed in outhouses or in the yard, under cocoanut or other trees; he has caught as many as from six to two dozen rats in a night with a similar trap.

FROM HONOLULU.

Another Report on Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

If your poor back still aches, If you toss all night racked in pain, If you cannot bend over or straighten up, Depend upon it, it's your kidneys. And kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine.

They cure kidney complaints. This is how they fulfilled it with a Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Force Increased Again--H. C. Morton Goes Out by Request.

The custom house force which was so materially reduced day before yesterday was increased again yesterday to the former number. All but two of the guards discharged have returned to work and the original force is now at the disposal of the Port Surveyor. Two new men were taken on in place of F. A. Winston and J. H. Fuller, who have secured other positions; the former in his father's laundry and the latter as discharging freight clerk of the Archer. Thos. Sinclair and H. M. Tucker, both familiar with guard duty, are the new men.

The report was around town last evening that H. C. Morton, customs gauger, had resigned his position. When seen at his residence Mr. Morton said:

"I had a disagreement with Collector Stackable today and he told me to get out; so I got out. I saw Minister Damon later in the day and made an appointment with him for tomorrow. That is all I have to say."

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Germantown, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

TORTURING DISFIGURING HUMOURS

ITCHING, BURNING, AND SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN AND SCALP, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.

The itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful eruptions of psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in dandruff; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn out parents, as in crabs, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost supernatural virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura remedies such ills stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made to them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Those who have suffered long and hopelessly and who have lost faith in doctors and medicines may make trial of these great curatives with the most gratifying success. The treatment is simple, direct, agreeable, and economical, and is adapted to the youngest infant as well as adults of every age. *Boil the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take the Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood.* This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. The SET, consisting of Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, or each separately, may be had of all chemists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
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General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

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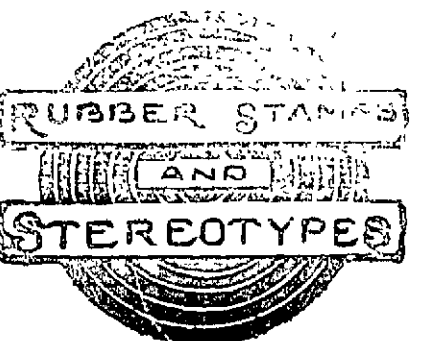
The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
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